

Mill Avenue District Historical Locations (# on the Map)

1. Southern (Union) Pacific Railroad Bridge

John S. Armstrong, Tempe's representative to the Territorial Legislature, was critical to locating both the Tempe Normal School and the railroad in Tempe. In 1885, appropriations passed that gave subsidies for the construction of two railroads. One would be a line to connect Prescott with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, while the other was a line giving Phoenix access to the Southern Pacific at Maricopa Wells. John Armstrong did very well for Tempe, for it was he who amended the original bill that had a railroad running from the Southern Pacific and crossing the Salt River "at or near Tempe." Armstrong changed it to say "at Tempe" and required the railroad company to erect a depot in that town. This strategic coup won the new town the location of the central shipping point on the east side of the Salt River Valley, with the railroad's completion in 1887. (Simkins :62,63)

The construction work on the Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad continued rapidly during the winter of 1886, but the work came to a sudden stop when the tracks reached the Pima Indian Reservation in January 1887. The Indians demanded compensation for a right of way and would only accept payment in silver. Negotiations took place. The silver arrived and work commenced again. (Simkins :63)

Armstrong, who had earlier taught school on the Pima Reservation, used his influence at the council to help gain the right of way. It was reported that Armstrong returned from the council "quite sick," and that the "Indians had evidently been tampered with," as "one covetous buck wanted \$5000 and 10 cows for 1000 feet across an acre of ground."

With the establishment of the Phoenix & Eastern Railroad in 1903 a new era of competition with the Maricopa & Phoenix Railway helped to maintain low prices.

The competition between the two railways not only provided lower rates, it also gave easier access to Phoenix and the outside world. Besides the regularly scheduled service, special trains like the Wednesday evening excursion, which cost only 35 cents ran from Tempe to Phoenix with a stop at East Lake Park for dancing.

By 1904 there was a weekly theater train to Phoenix with the round-trip ticket going for only 25 cents. Other special trains took people to the opera, to protest meetings against joint statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and to the territorial fair.

In 1890 the railroad boom and the Tempe Land & Improvement Company had created some new business and sustained the old ones. There were hotels, two lumber yards run by L. W. Blinn & Henry Ruder, five general stores, two livery stables, a hardware store, J.H. Post's drug store. John Platner's harness shop, William Hilge's bakery, Henry Yaeger's blacksmith shop, the Bank of Tempe and various other businesses.

2. Ash Avenue Bridge Abutment

Excerpt from Irene Gomez Hormel interview.

HORMELL: Oh no, there's plenty of us! (laughs) My mom had Helen Floyd – that was my oldest sister – and then there's Isabel. And then there's—I'm the third child, Victoria Irene. And then my mother had a son that died at birth, so his name was Raymond Floyd. My mother loved my dad so much she named almost all the kids Floyd! Helen Floyd, Raymond Floyd.

MATSCH: Oh, that was not a married name, that was a . . .

HORMELL: That was a middle name; she used my dad's name.

MATSCH: Like Helen Floyd Gomez, then. Okay. All right is that it?

HORMELL: No, then my brother Floyd Gomez, Jr. – John Floyd Gomez – he's named after my dad. And then my sister Charlene – she was the baby.

Mark Vinson: Pair of original light fixtures in storage at Tempe Historical Museum.

Excerpt from Josie Ortega Sanchez Oral History

I can't recall all the games that we played. A lot of it was wrestling in the grass, because there was grass and weeds there. We did that, and then we played house. My mother would save us the old tin cans and the lids from the jars and things like that. We didn't have any dishes. And we made believe a lot – fantasized, you might say. And so that was our amusement. Plus in the evening, THAT was our treat, THAT was our television for us – my father, like I mentioned before, my father would come home,

and he would read us stories. Of course this was all done in Spanish, so I learned all about Snow White, Little Red Riding Hood, the Count of Monte Cristo, and it was all in Spanish. And a lot of it my father memorized it, he told the stories to us by memory. No matter how tired he was, we always had that treat at night.

Fun Facts: 1814 First Locomotive in the US and the steam powered rotary printing press in London.

3. Tempe Beach Stadium

Mark Vinson: Site of many “round-trippers” by Ben Arredondo & Dennis Cahill; field & bleachers slated for renovation (with assistance from AZ Diamondbacks).

4. Gonzales-Martinez Adobe

Mark Vinson: Ownership of property in dispute for many years (RR, “squatters,” City & others); still being resolved.

URBANO: *Oh yeah. Twenties? The grandfathers . . . Rudy Arroyo is married to Rachael. His father played in a band – Victor Arroyo. You know. He's a wonderful singer, Rudy is. Although, he doesn't believe it. And they played with Chapito Chavarria's father. He had a band. And so did this man that I want to go talk to that gave me sixteen pages. I should have brought that so you could read that. He tells exactly how Tempe was, where you have to step up and all that. But the musicians were a big factor in Tempe. Big. And my uncle tells a story, I always remember because I was trying to write everything down, and had to be in the twenties, because my uncle is the same age as . . . in fact, he and Irene's father were cowboys together and we didn't know it until, you know, later on when we come back. Anyway he told me, 'cause he used to come visit us in California, and he told me that he . . . my mother's family used to come over here and, and party with the Tempe people. They named names, Romo, and so you'd see family. They're known here, also. And they used to go dance at this place called El Canalon. OK, so I figure my dad was seven years old. He was born in twelve, 1912. Because he tells me another story about that. And he said they used to park the car all around the dance floor for light, and he said because this night was real dark, and all of a sudden they saw a big light here and they saw a big light there and a big light here . . . it was the Aurora Borealis, you know, that they saw here. And my dad says the same story that he and his brother. My dad was seven, or had snuck out of the house to go to the movies because my grandma didn't let him go - it was dark. And they saw this and they thought it was an omen because they had disobeyed her, but, you know, that all happened on the same night. So it had to have been . . . I would love to see newspaper . . . That's what I was looking for . . . stuff like that.*

SOLLIDAY: *That sounds familiar. I'd heard something about that before.*

URBANO: *A lot of people say, "No, they don't see that here," but they did. They saw it. And there's another story, but I can't remember it. Somebody else told me about that. But they were very frightened, because they didn't know what it was at that time.*

SOLLIDAY: *Yeah. That's the kind of thing that must have been pretty unusual to see, especially in the middle of a dark night.*

SANCHEZ: *No, we did have a short – it must have been about – let's see, it was just in our neighborhood, if I remember correctly – and it extended from Fifth Street to what was then known [as] Eighth Street, which is now considered University. Okay, it was just a very small little street. Seventh Street extended all the way into the front of our house. So Center was the first street heading west from where we lived. And that store was owned by some Chinese people – mostly the ones that I was acquainted with were the men, because they ran the store. And very little was known about them. And I think I mentioned in my memoirs that one of them committed suicide.*

NEARING: *Yes, you did.*

SANCHEZ: *And it was – if I may elaborate a little bit about my feelings, keeping in mind that I must have been about eight years old, and I was a very impressionable child with a vivid imagination, so all kinds of thoughts ran through my mind when this was happening. And the man was found hanging in one of the beams in I guess what we call now a carport. And so I remember being terrified after that, having to go to the store for my mother, because I kept imagining that the man was still hanging there, and all kinds of peculiar thoughts ran through my mind. But it was quite a shock for the entire neighborhood. So that's something that I recall.*

Mariano Gonzales

Born: c. 1820, in San Miguel Horcasitas, Sonora, Mexico

Died: May 27, 1893

Mariano Gonzales came to Tempe about 1875. He was apparently one of several brothers who came to Tempe in the 1870s. It is likely that Mariano, as well as Juan, Ramon, Manuel, Jesus, Jacobo, and Genaro Gonzales, were all members of a wealthy ranching family in the state of Sonora in northern Mexico. Political turmoil in Sonora in the 1860s forced the family to abandon their lands and cattle near San Miguel Horcasitas.

Mariano Gonzales was a farmer. When he first arrived, he did work for Charles T. Hayden and the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company. He claimed land along the Kirkland-McKinney Ditch east of Tempe, and along the San Francisco Canal, on the west side of Tempe. By 1877, he had built an adobe house near the Salt River. The [Mariano Gonzales House](#) still stands in Tempe. It is one of the oldest surviving structures in the valley.

Mariano Gonzales married María Antonia Ramirez in Sonora. They had six children: Carmel, Mariana, María, Antonio, José, and Miguel. In 1875, two of their daughters were married in Tempe. Carmel married James Lindsey and [Mariana](#) married Tempe pioneer [James T. Priest](#). Mariano Gonzales became a naturalized citizen in 1878.

Mariana Gonzales Priest

Born: February 21, 1850, in San Miguel, Sonora, Mexico
Died: December 1, 1937

Mariana Gonzales came to Tempe with her father about 1874. Her father, [Mariano Gonzales](#), had been a rancher in Sonora, but was forced to flee to the United States because of political turmoil in Sonora at the time. Their family settled in Tucson around 1868, and they later moved to the Salt River Valley. She was a teacher.

Mariana Gonzales married [James T. Priest](#) in Tempe in 1875. She was mother of eight children, including Clara, John G., Marina, Anna, James (Jr.), and Lourdes. She is buried in Double Butte Cemetery.

James T. Priest

Born: September 19, 1835, in Ontario, Canada
Died: May 2, 1903, in Tempe

James T. Priest settled in the Tempe area in 1871. He worked on the construction of the Kirkland-McKinney Ditch, which earned him rights to use water from the canal. He homesteaded land west of Hayden's Ferry, and got seeds from one of the Pima villages along the Gila River. At that time metal tools were scarce in the Salt River Valley, so Priest used an "Indian plow" made from a bent stick to clear his land. In 1875, after he established a prosperous farm, he married [Mariana Gonzales](#), the oldest daughter of his neighbor, [Mariano Gonzales](#). They had eight children, six of whom survived, including Clara, John, Marina, Anna, Lourdes, and James, Jr.

James Priest was actively involved in the early development of Tempe. He served as a [zaniero](#) on the Tempe Canal, and was elected to the Board of Directors of the [Tempe Irrigating Canal Company](#). He served five terms on Maricopa County Board of Supervisors in the 1870s and '80s. He was a Tempe School District trustee and the Justice of the Peace at Tempe. He was also a member of the Arizona Good Roads Association and the Republican party. In the 1880s, he served on the Maricopa Water Storage Commission and was one of the party of five men who went to Tonto Basin and laid the first plans for the Roosevelt Dam. But he did not live to see the completion of the dam in 1911. Priest was one of the donors that helped purchase land for a site for the Territorial Normal School in 1885. He also helped raise money to build St. Mary's Catholic Church, which was completed shortly after his death.

Priest Road was named for this Tempe pioneer who established the first farm in what is now west Tempe

5. Tempe Beach Park

Baseball & Basketball- Discussion while at the Ball Field (Tempe Beach park)

The sport of baseball was played as early as 1834 in America. The first time the game was recognized nationally was on June 19, 1846 when the Knickerbockers played the New York's at Elysian Fields. Basketball was not introduced as a sport until late in the century. The game was introduced to the history of sports in 1891 and was "originally played with a soccer ball and two peach baskets." Did you know... 1851: The year the first uniforms were worn for baseball. 1864: The first year those baseball players were paid for playing the game. 1875: The year players started to wear gloves when they played.

Long before Beach Park opened, Tempeans were swimming at Point of Rocks, a swimming hole just north of the buttes. Here the Salt River constantly flowed over a pool about eight feet deep. Sometimes, more than 100 people could be found swimming during the hot, summer evenings.

Excerpt from Irene Bishop

We met on a blind date. His sister was going with a friend that she'd been going with for quite some time, and a Gene was going along, and he didn't have a girlfriend so he asked me if I would go with him, and I said, "Yes," and that was our first date. We've been going steady ever since. That was in 1917. On dates, his sister's friend had a car and we would drive around and take pictures at Papago Park. We'd go into Tempe or go on picnics, go to dances. A lot of dances were held in homes and they would have them at different houses. There was Curry Hall up over the Hardware. There were no rules of courtship that you had to follow when you were 18 or 19. He gave me a ring and I went home and told my folks that I was going to marry Gene. My father said "that's fine but I want you to know one thing: You're marrying a farmer, and it's going to be a hard life." After I told my Parents, Gene came in and talked to dad later. We had a wedding, very quiet, in our parent's home. My mother gave us a large reception in the yard because the house was not big enough to hold all those people. In those days it was popular to have a CHIVAREE where the local boys would take the groom out and keep him all night. They would take their clothes off and turn them loose in the desert. The ceremony was typically several days after the ceremony.

Fun Facts: 1842 the Player Piano

Mark Vinson: Continues to be a center of activity for Tempeans and the Town Lake; site of many special events and the Splash Playground.

6. Mill Avenue Bridge

Mark Vinson: When even objects of utility were thoughtfully designed with style.

A major flood hit Tempe in 1891, when in the third week of February it began to rain incessantly for 48 hours. By 9:00 on Wednesday February 18, driftwood accumulating against the railroad bridge, severely threatened the structure. The next morning a large cottonwood tree truck the north end of the bridge and lodged there. Five minutes later "with what seemed a dying convulsion the three spans one after the other toppled into the mighty stream...The bridge was gone. On Thursday the river reached its crest and then receded.

The next week found more rain and rising water. By Wednesday morning at 9:00 the river reached a point five inches higher than the maximum height to the preceding week. Yet at no time was the business district of Tempe in danger, but canals sustained a great deal of damage as the Tempe dam washed away along with the headgates to both canals. The destruction of crops and property cost farmers thousands of dollars, and some farmers lost their homes. For several weeks, Tempe could not receive regular train connections between Maricopa and Phoenix. (Simkins :70)

William H. Kirkland

Born: July 12, 1832, in Petersburg, Virginia

Died: January 20, 1910, in Winkelman, Arizona

William H. Kirkland was a well known Arizona pioneer who played an important role in the founding of Tempe. He arrived in Tucson in January of 1856, just as the United States was taking possession of the area from Mexico after the Gadsden Purchase. Kirkland had a contract to supply army camps with lumber and provisions. He raised cattle in the Santa Cruz Valley for a few years, but often lost most of his herd to raiding Apaches. Kirkland left the Tucson area and traveled throughout the Southwest. He discovered gold in 1863 in the area now known as Kirkland Valley. By 1870, he moved to Salt River Valley and joined with James B. McKinney to direct construction of the first irrigation ditch on the south side of the Salt River. He joined the original Hardy Irrigating Canal Company that was formed in 1870 to extend the Kirkland-McKinney Ditch, and then became a member of the [Tempe Irrigating Canal Company](#), which eventually completed the job of developing a network of irrigation canals throughout the area. Kirkland built a home in the Tempe area, and started a farm just east of Tempe Butte. In 1872 he donated an 80-acre site on the south side of Tempe Butte for a new Hispanic settlement called [San Pablo](#). He served as the local justice of the peace, and was elected to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors. But two years later he resigned his posts and moved on to Silver City, New Mexico, and then on to Texas, where he went into the cattle business. Kirkland later returned to Tempe shortly before his death in 1910. He is buried in Double Butte Cemetery. William Kirkland married Missouri Ann Bacon in 1860. He was the father of three sons and four daughters. His first daughter, Lizzie Kirkland Steele, was always considered to be the first white child born in Arizona.

Winchester Miller

Born: 1835, in Morgan, Ohio

Died: November 29, 1893, in Tempe

About 1863, Winchester Miller went from Iowa to Texas on his way to California. He stayed in Texas and served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil War. After the war, he continued west, and passed through the Salt River Valley on his way to California. He returned to Arizona in 1869 and settled in the area that would later become Tempe. Miller homesteaded land along the Kirkland-McKinney Ditch, at what is now the northeast corner of Rural Road and University Drive. Within a few years, he had one of the most prosperous farms in the valley, with 320 acres planted in wheat, 160 acres in vegetables, and a 35-acre fruit orchard with plums, peaches, pears, apricots, and apples. He soon built a spacious two-story adobe house.

In addition to operating a farm, Miller was involved territorial politics and other activities. He became president of the [Tempe Irrigating Canal Company](#) in 1872, and dominated the organization for nearly two decades. He also served as Maricopa County sheriff in 1870s and '80s, and gained a reputation as a fearless Indian fighter. He was a trustee of Tempe School District No. 3. Miller also ran freight wagons to Yuma several times each year, and returned with tools and supplies to trade in the Salt River Valley and in nearby mining camps.

Winchester Miller had four children by his first wife, Melinda Young, who died in Texas. W. Y. Miller, Albert Miller, and Laura Miller Haigler were raised by their maternal grandparents in Iowa; an infant daughter died in Texas. His son Albert came to Tempe in 1875, at the age of 15, to help his father.

On January 8, 1873, Winchester Miller married [Maria Sotelo](#), the daughter of his neighbor, [Manuela Sotelo](#). They had ten children: Sam, Andrew, Benjamin, Louis, Winchester Jr., Clara, Manuela, Sally, Rose, and Lydia.

7. Hayden House (La Casa Vieja)

When the Salt River was at a high stage, travelers depended on Hayden's Ferry to transport their teams and wagons across the swollen river. The wooden ferry boat ran from the northwest base of the butte to the north bank of the river by a cable on poles. By lowering the boat's stern, the current would swing it across the stream. Several times flood washed out the cable supports on the north side of the river and took the ferry boat downstream. Hayden had only to send a team of horses downstream to haul the boat back because it would only float a few miles before landing on a sandbar. (Simkins :39)

La Casa Vieja was an adobe structure built to replace Hayden's first home, a willow-pole shanty about 14 X 16 feet in size. It was described as a large, cool and comfortable residence that had the unusual luxury of pipes that ran through the house conveying water to various hydrants. This water came from an underground pipeline that conveyed it from the Mill ditch. After marrying Sallie Calvert Davis in 1876, his new bride proceeded to improve the house. She rapidly transformed it by adding running water, covering the dirt floors with the first wooden floor in the Valley, adding a broad veranda, and a grass lawn with plenty of shade trees. (Simkins :36)

The beginnings of Hayden's empire disturbed part of the early Hispanic settlement. Some Hispanics had been in the area a long time, and they found the new developments difficult to integrate into their culture. The dissatisfaction with the Hayden's Ferry area prompted some of the Mexican settlers to lay out a new town named San Pablo, which was popularly called by the Anglo-American settlers as "Mexican Town." The site was 80 acres of land south of the twin buttes donated by William Hudson Kirkland perhaps as compensation for labor on his irrigation project. (Simkins: 42)

Because the proceeds of the sale of the town lots were to be devoted to the building of a Catholic Church, the settlement invited two priests from the Florence area to attend the organization of the "San Pablo Town Association. Tempe's first Mass was celebrated on April 12, 1872. The results of the sale of town lots is unknown, yet the Mexican settlers at San Pablo did redeem their pledge and constructed the first public building in Tempe — Our Lady of Mount Carmel, on the saddle of the butte.

Apparently, "Mexican Town" quickly became known as East Tempe while Hayden's developments continued under the name of Hayden's Ferry. One Anglo described "Mexican Town" several decades after its founding as an attempt to recreate a Sonoran village with "one street five or six blocks long with flat-roofed adobe houses set flush with the street.: "Mexican Town" was described in 1883 as "a lot of scattered adobe buildings with out symmetry or comeliness." (simikins :43)

The homes were built with mud roofs and had packed dirt floors that the Mexican housekeeper would sweep every day. These simple homes, although drab in appearance, served well the desert conditions with their walls of 18 inches or more in insulating thickness. "Mexican Town" had, at least according to one Anglo, a keen pungent odor of damp earth, garlic, onion, chili, woodsmoke and "faint overtones of human droppings." (Simkins :44)

Fun Facts: 1837 The Telegraph, which was demonstrated by Morse. The telegraph would be the first step in revolutionizing communication. The first message was sent in 1844 in Morse code. It was: "What hath God wrought?" 1884 Motorcar, airship, fountain pen, steam turbine.

Charles Trumbull Hayden

Born: April 4, 1825, in Hartford County, Connecticut

Died: February 5, 1900, in Tempe

As a young man, Charles T. Hayden moved from Connecticut to Independence, Missouri. By 1848, he started running freight wagons on the Santa Fe Trail. In 1858, he bought his own wagons and supplies and established a freighting business in Tucson. In those days before the railroads came to Arizona, Hayden supplied army posts, mining camps, and towns across the territory. One day in the 1860s, Hayden left Tucson on a business trip to Florence and Prescott. When he reached the Salt River, the water was too high, and he had to camp for two days before he could cross. During this time, he climbed up a butte near the river and looked across the valley, noting the potential for development in the area. In November of 1870, Charles T. Hayden and four associates filed a claim in Yavapai County to 10,000 inches of water from the Salt River for the Hayden Milling and Farm Ditch Company. He also filed a homestead declaration on 160 acres in section 15, the land near the butte that would eventually become downtown Tempe.

Charles Hayden is generally credited with being the founder of Tempe. He was the first to establish commerce and industry in the area, which made a permanent settlement possible. When Hayden heard that settlers were building a canal on the south side of the Salt River, he brought his wagons up and offered much-needed tools and supplies for the workers. In 1872 he opened a store and laid the foundation for a flour mill. A canal was extended along the base of the butte to bring water to the mill to turn the grind stones. In 1873, he started building an adobe house with a walled patio (see [Hayden House/La Casa Vieja](#)). He built a cable-operated ferry on the river, and eventually relocated all of his freighting operations to the Tempe area. The mill was completed in 1874, and the settlement, which was known as Hayden's Ferry, had a blacksmith shop with three forges, a store, an orchard and vineyard.

Hayden was appointed as a federal Judge for the Tucson district in 1858, and he was known as Judge Hayden for rest of his life. He was a strong promoter of education, and was influential in encouraging the Territorial Legislature to

choose Tempe as the site for the Territorial Normal School in 1885. He also helped raise money to acquire and donate property for Normal School, which grew to become Arizona State University. Hayden was involved in the development of the community in many ways. He was a director of the [Tempe Irrigating Canal Company](#), a member of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, 1880-1882, a trustee of Tempe School District No. 3 in 1884, and president of the Territorial Normal School Board of Education, 1885-1888.

Charles Hayden married Sallie Calvert Davis in Nevada City, California, on October 4, 1876. They had one son, Carl T. Hayden, who would later serve as Arizona's longtime Congressman and Senator, and three daughters, Sally, Anna, and Mary.

8. Olde Towne Square (Cole, Frankenberg, Goodwin, Long, Wolf-Sachs Houses)

In the 1920s and 30s, my Mother's Aunt Birdie and Uncle Joe Carter and daughter Beth lived across Orange Street to the north of us on McAllister. They all three liked children and entertained us by playing jokes on us and telling stories of cute or funny things that we did. They were family and we knew all of what was going on at their house. Beth had been going with Kenneth Clark and we all really liked him, so it was a happy day when they announced that they were going to get married when school was out.

For a girl of 12, it was better than a Danielle Steele novel. Kenneth and Beth were so in love and when they were together, I watched their every move. For one listening to all the conversations over wedding plans was exciting. Exciting, also for all of the relatives were coming from Walnut Grove.

Aunt Birdie had an Emily Post Etiquette Book and she could quote the part on weddings by heart. So...Kenneth Stewart Clark and May Elizabeth (Beth) Carter were married on May 18th, 1932 in the old Christian Church on 8th Street at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Emily Post considered that was the most fashionable hour. It was very hot that day at 4 o'clock!

Attendants were Audrey Pierce, Clay Carter Potter, Grace Crose, who taught Beth in the 7th & 8th Grades in Kirkland, Mary and Virginia Bowers (twins) whose father was Ed Bowers, a deputy sheriff in Prescott until he was killed by a wanted gunman, and Ola Henderson. Elizabeth Hampton was a junior bridesmaid, Lorraine and Gwendolyn Carter were flower girls. Arlen Staples, principal of Longview School in Phoenix, was the best man.

Harvey Carter played Mendelssohn's Recessional for the walk down the aisle and leaving the church, for Beth didn't like "Here Comes the Bride." Earl Carter signed the marriage certificate. The reception was held on the front lawn of Georgia and Everett Hampton's home on the southwest corner of Orange and McAllister Avenues, where Tempe's oldest tree is still growing. There was no photographer. The only pictures ever taken were by Stella Carter with her box camera.

The first night of a two week honeymoon was spent at the new Hassayampa Motel, which was considered very elegant for a city the size of Prescott.

Mark Vinson: Houses originally located in SE area of downtown, disassembled and relocated to make room for new developments. One house (Cole) was in pieces for over 20 years, its whereabouts unknown, until a passer-by to the reconstruction of the other houses remarked that he knew "where there was another one just like that one (Frankenberg)."

9. Hayden Flour Mill

An increasing number of women were joining the working class. Nearly 40,000 women were working full-time in New York in 1870. Women worked sewing garments in factories. Others were clerks, governesses and teachers. The challenge for these women is they made a fraction of the wages received by men. During this period of American labor history, children were working in the factories as well. In 1870, nearly 700,000 children worked without the protection of child labor practices. Long hours (10-12 hours a day), low pay and dangerous working environments created a horrible situation for children. This practice continued well to the end of the 19th century. Overall, the 19th century was a miserable period for those who worked in the factories. The long hours, discrimination, lack of health considerations, and poor wages made for a challenging position.

For 25 years, 1918 – 1946, things had been much the same for Georgia and Everett Hampton of Tempe. They had married during 1918 War Time, had their ups and downs of farming, gone to the same church, raised a family, and knew practically everyone in Tempe. They loved the little town of under 3,000 people. Tempe was their hometown. In the summer of 1943, Everett Hampton had a serious heat stroke. The alternatives were to change occupations; in other words, retire from farming, or move to a cooler climate. During that summer and fall, they sold the farm which

was one half section located on the north side of Broadway and west of 48th Street, and purchased a cattle ranch between Rifle and Glenwood Springs in Colorado.

The Christmas of 1943 was an utter confusion. The folks were packed ready for the move to Colorado. I came home from Northwestern University near Chicago, planning on returning. The war was on, and Bill was stationed at Luke Field. He and I had been friends in high school and college, sitting beside each other in many classes. The teacher in those days sat students alphabetically. We also had dated some. During the time I was at Northwestern, we wrote each other regularly. When I came home for Christmas, we decided to get married. I felt if Bill was shipped overseas, I'd return to Northwestern.

Christmas plans were all changed. Christmas at Kirkland was canceled as Bill and I were married Christmas Eve in the Christian Church on University and Forest, with just our two families present. The folks left several days later for Colorado.

The war being on, Neil joined the Navy. On August 17, 1944, he and Francie Jo were married at her Aunt and Uncle's home (which is now the Peterson House) by her Uncle Ed Decker. Our parents came from Colorado for their wedding.

Richard finished high school in Colorado in the spring of 1944 and joined the Army. He was in Japan after the war in the military police force. In November of 1947, Richard married Helen Lytle of Rifle, Colorado.

In the period of three years, Georgia and Everett Hampton's three children had married, and they had moved away from Tempe. However, they returned every winter, and in 1949 built a home at 33 East 13th Street, and would spend parts of the winters here every year.

The changes that seemed insurmountable in 1943 all turned out great. The three in-laws were assets to the family. The three family men in war all came home unharmed. The ranches in Colorado and Vernal, Utah, were wonderful spots for summer vacations for us living in Tempe. Georgia and Everett spent some time each winter in their beloved Tempe. They retired permanently in Tempe in 1960, residing at 102 East 14th Street.

Hayden's three-storied flour mill measured 19 x 93 feet which, according to the local paper, made it the largest mill in Arizona at the time. The mill began operations in 1874 after the judge had the mill machinery shipped from the east coast to San Francisco and thence hauled to Arizona by his freight wagons.

Power to run the mill came from water that fell 24 feet to turn four runs of stone. In the back of the mill, a corral kept hundreds of hogs that Hayden's butcher market and soap factory made into bacon, lard and soap. The hogs thrived upon the bran and shorts that the mill produced. Some two miles below the flour mill was a sugar mill that turned sugar cane into a coarse brown sugar called "panache." (Simkins :37)

Fun Fact: 1834: McCormick Reaper (would change agriculture forever) and Refrigeration! 1886: Aluminum was invented.

10. Depot (Macayo's)

Excerpts from Marvel Bennett Oral History

Don Pablito had an orchestra and a network with his father and they used to play at the dances at Curry Hall and at the Midway ballroom. The Midway ballroom was located at 5th and Mill where the post office is today. It was a very busy corner. They played modern music most of the time like swing and jazz. I remember once [laugh] I was small and skinny when I was little. When I was young, I mean. And one time, Henry Bojorquez, he, he asked to dance. He was a great big cowboy, the one Bob Lincoln knows. He was a great big cowboy, and he; he took me through the entire dance floor! [laugh] I never touched the floor.

Fun Fact: 1843 The Typewriting Machine (Consider: this would be the first step of a journey to the computers of today!)

11. Tempe (Hayden) Butte/Prehistoric Petroglyphs

ROCK ART VOCABULARY:

PICTOGRAPHS or rock paintings, are found on light-colored surfaces in rock shelters, or overhangs. The paint was made from mineral pigments such as hematite and ochre.

PETROGLYPHS are the most common type of images on stone found in the Southwest. They were made by pecking, incising, scraping, or rubbing away the dark surface of the rock.

A SYMBOL is something that represents something else by association, resemblance, or convention.

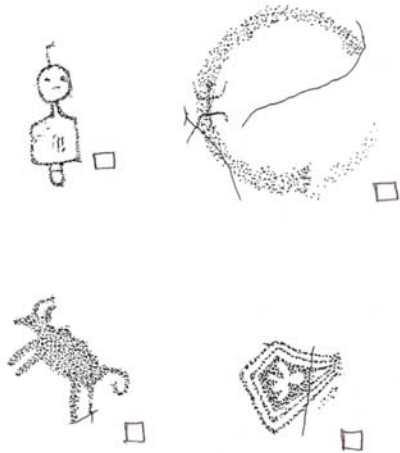
WHERE TO VISIT ROCK ART:

Hayden Butte Preserve Trail will lead you past a large panel of Hohokam rock art within easy walking distance of the trailhead. For more information call (480) 350-5200.

Deer Valley Rock Art Center is the largest concentration of petroglyphs in the Phoenix area. For more information call (623) 582-8007.

Pueblo Grande Museum offers guided walks to petroglyph sites in South Mountain Park. For more information call (602) 495-0901.

For additional information on rock art sites in Arizona see *A Field Guide to Rock Art Symbols of the Greater Southwest*, 1992, by Alex Patterson, Johnson Books, Boulder, Colorado. You can also visit the American Rock Art Research Association website at www.arara.org.



ENJOY ROCK ART WITH MANNERS!



Many images on stone can be found in parks and on public lands. Everyone has the opportunity to see them and consider their meaning. Remember, they are a treasure from the past—follow these guidelines:

MAKE SURE YOU ARE WELCOME. Enter private property only with the landowner's permission.

SAVE THESE IMAGES. Respect the images on stone the same as you would a museum artifact, a sacred object, or a precious heirloom.

PRESERVE THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE. Do not touch, walk-on, move, or disturb the images on stone.

ENJOY YOUR VISIT! Take time to reflect on the images and their meaning to you.

CAN YOU FIND THESE ROCK ART DESIGNS ON HAYDEN BUTTE? (You can see them from the trails.)

12. Tempe Bakery - Hackett House (Tempe Sister Cities)

What was the life expectancy of a typical colonial resident? The life expectancy of a colonial was short. As many as 50% of all women died in childbirth or from childbed disease. The infant mortality rate was also high. If a child could reach the age of eleven, they stood a better chance at survival. Individuals in their forties and fifties during the 17th century were considered "old." Statistics peering back to the 18th century indicate the average life expectancy was the age of 45!

(By Elizabeth Hampton)

As a young girl in the 1920s and early 1930s, I watched closely the romances of three girls I admired greatly. They were models for me. One was my Aunt Clay Carter who was twelve years older than I, and who lived with us during each school year. Another was a cousin, Beth Carter, who was ten years older and lived just north of us on McAllister. The third was LaVerne Miller who was five years older and a neighbor.

In those days in Tempe, romance was either read in a book or you watched it in real life. Or perhaps you listened to the gossip. These three girls were like movie stars to me and each romance they had was very exciting to know the details. I closely watched their romances through high school and college. Their weddings were specials to me.

Aunt Clay married first. She married Eric T. Potter at the family ranch home in Walnut Grove. All the Jim Carter family was there and her five nieces were bridesmaids. Her two cousins, Beth Carter and Audrey Pierce, were maids of honor. They had a special dinner with a huge, huge wedding cake. We threw rice and took pictures. With Aunts, Uncles and Cousins and at my favorite home away from home (Walnut Grove) it was one of the special, special times in my life with a happy ending to a romance.

LaVerne had many boyfriends and one I particularly liked and felt they were a perfect couple. After graduation, LaVerne went to Wilcox to teach. Her college boyfriend taught away from here also. In Wilcox, she met Carr McNatt. That romance I didn't have the fun of seeing develop which took the thrill out of the romance for me. I did attend the wedding and felt it was special.

After being to the above weddings and being a bridesmaid at Evelyn Ellingson's big Tempe church wedding, I knew exactly how my wedding was going to be if and when I got married. It was exactly the opposite.

In the fall of 1943, I was at Northwestern. I liked the school and the courses that I was taking. The climate and bigness of the city was a shocker to me. As a girl from the little town of Tempe where I knew everyone and the climate was warmer, I felt lost in the big city. My parents had sold their ranch on the northwest corner of Broadway

and 48th Street and had purchased a cattle ranch in Colorado. World War II was going strong and with it came a great deal of uncertainty.

Bill James and I had been writing almost daily to each other and he didn't know if or when he might be shipped out. It was a period in my life of change, change, change. Shortly after arriving in Tempe, Bill and I decided to get married. If he was sent overseas, I planned on going back to school.

We were married at 7 o'clock in the evening on Christmas Day at the Christian Church on University and Forest Street, with just our immediate families there. We had no flowers, no music, no bridesmaids. We only slightly knew each others' families. My parents left on December 27th for Colorado and their new home. Life was new and different. Thank goodness I was in my home town, Tempe, and married to a man I loved!

Mark Vinson: Built in anticipation of 4th Street becoming the prime downtown street after completion of the original RR depot; it's thought that the original owner of the Tempe Bakery, Mr. Hilge, despondent over failing business and personal affairs, hung himself in the building.

Fun Facts: 1830 Food canning, which would become a very important technology. In addition, the portable steam fire engine and the first steam locomotive, the Tom Thumb, raced against a horse-drawn railcar in Baltimore.

13. Casa Loma Building

In the South, colonial weddings were held at 11:00 a.m. in the morning at the bride's home. The wedding was the opportunity for drinking and feasting. Some wedding guests would travel some distance for the event and would sleep over night at the bride's home.

Marriage A Business Transaction: For families of consequence, marriage was viewed as a business transaction, love not being made a part of the arrangement. Love was saved for affairs outside of the marriage contract. Marriage, on the other hand, was the institution in which legitimate heirs were produced, a title obtained or additional monies and properties achieved. The children of poor families had an easier time selecting a mate. Property and money didn't play a role in their decision. Love could be taken into the equation when it came to spouse selection.

Excerpt from Irene Hormell Oral History

(Grandma) She had a beautiful life with her parents in Mexico, and then my grandfather kidnapped her and brought her over here. And then she suffered a lot with him, until he left -- she was like free again.

MATSCH: He literally kidnapped her?

HORMELL: He literally kidnapped her. He seen her, he liked her, and he took her. He just stole her. And so in those days, that was when the renegades -- you know, there were renegades. And they came into the mines, working in mines, and my grandmother came from money. Her father had -- the whole little town belonged to him. He had the canteen, the grocery store, everything. That's where the sales in her came, I think, and comes to us too. And then my grandfather just took [her] away from comfort to something that she suffered, and he was very mean to her. And I think there was a barrier there, because he felt she was better than him, so he always treated her bad. And so my grandmother had a very bad time with him.

MATSCH: What town in Mexico was she from?

HORMELL: Chihuahua, Mexico. And he was from Zacatecas, from another area. But he came and they just liked what they wanted and he took 'em. And so . . . Anyway, when she came to -- she had made a promise that when her kids got big, they would all work together and build this big home and every year, for the rest of her life she would have, on Christmas night, she would have a delorio -- that's what we called it -- where she would stay and pray all night long until the 25th -- you know, the night before Christmas, until the 25th. And that was one of the things she did, she kept her promise all the years I can remember until she died, when she was able to. And we did it for her until she died, because that was her promise. Although we were not in the home that we lost in the barrio, we still kept on that tradition for her. But going back to the barrio, she had a lot of property there, and she built homes and rented to people that couldn't get into other areas because they didn't have the money. And she would work out with them. Like there was a lady, she couldn't afford to pay the rent, so she would come and wash for us and iron for us and that type of thing. They would work out their rental

Fun Fact: 1868 First practical typewriter, plastics

Mark Vinson: Originally the Hotel Atwood, Tempe's premier accommodations; hosted several celebrities.

14. Andre Building

In 1800, most Americans worked at home on the farm. In fact, a significant percentage of the population remained on the farm until after the Civil War. However, by the mid part of the century, there are those who traded farm life for work in the city. The workers found employment in the

factories. The working environments were extremely difficult. Unsafe working conditions, long hours, and low wages made for a dismal situation for many.

Excerpt from Josie Ortega Sanchez Oral History

They sold goodies, cotton candy. They sold pop. They sold tamales, tacos – the usual Mexican little goodies, you know in the booth in the street. So . . . And then some of them had trinkets, little flags and things like that. And then AFTER this was over they had a street dance, and Fifth Street from Mill to – what was it? Myrtle Avenue, they were all open streets then – to Myrtle, were closed, and people had a street dance.

Fun Fact: 1885- The Motorcycle was invented

Captain R. G. Andre

Born: ?

Died: c. 1910, in Tempe

R. G. Andre, a skilled saddlemaker, was a prominent businessman in early Tempe. While living in Phoenix, he built a commercial building at the southwest corner of Mill and 4th Street in 1888, and opened a saddlery and harness shop. In 1893 he moved to Tempe. Andre later joined with M. Mertz, who became his partner in Andre and Mertz, a store specializing in harnesses, saddlery, and vehicles. The Andre Building burned in 1899, but Andre built a new building on same site in the following year.

The [Andre Building](#) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. In 1981, the exterior of the building was restored to its original appearance.

Mark Vinson: Interior nearly gutted by fire in 1999; structure saved by early 1980's improvements.

15. Chipman-Petersen Building

(First Date in Old Main)

In 1936, Tempe High School had a Valentine Formal on the first floor of the auditorium of Old Main. The auditorium did not have permanent seats, thus the room was used for college dances. I was sweet sixteen and my date was Bill James. He was seventeen. It was a fun, fun night. We were married seven years later.

In the fall of 1935, Edna Robertson joined the staff of Tempe High School as Girls Physical Education and Spanish teacher. She was young, in fact not much older than some of the seniors. Immediately she was very well liked. Her classroom was in the north end of the basement and across the hall was "Chick" Vihel's classroom.

After Christmas vacation, Miss Robertson (who sponsored the Girls Athletic Association) suggested we have a formal Leap Year and Valentine Day dance. That was something completely new for Tempe High. It amazes me that she was able to talk Mr. Row into something like a formal dance with the girls inviting the boys, but she did!

As I look at the clipping from the February 1936 Arizona Republic, it looks like almost every Junior and Senior girl plus a few underclass women invited guests. The formal dance was held at the recreation hall of Arizona State Teachers College which was located on the second floor of Old Main. All the girls wore formals and the boys dress suits. The grand march was led by Modena McArnarney, president, and her guest, Jimmie Blaine.

The dance caused much excitement around the campus and much discussion regarding who invited whom, particularly when Mr. Vihel came with Miss Robertson! They didn't have a dance card with dances traded in advance, so they danced most dances with each other and acted like they were having the time of their lives. I guess they were, for as March, April, and May came it was well known that a romance was developing. They were married later that summer and we lost two excellent teachers.

Nearly fifty years later, the Tempe Recreation Center was named in honor of Edna Vihel aof her work and interest in developing recreation for Tempe children.

At the formal, listed individually in the Arizona Republic, were forty-seven couples. Of these, three other couples besides the Vihels were married in later years. After graduation, Pauline McCormick and Frank Adams were married as were June Adams and Bill Parry. Then seven years later in 1943, Bill James and I were married. I know we had Edna Vihel to thank for that, plus leap year 1936, and the fact through high school in all classes, the teachers assigned seats alphabetically. My name was Hampton, and James always followed. We were good friends but not sweethearts. He went with many other girls, and I went with a few fellows.

Fun Fact: 1896 Radio

Mark Vinson: Reconstructed after fire in mid 1990's.

16. Vienna Bakery (Law Offices)

Gambling Halls: The gambling halls of America during the nineteenth century were a popular place for a man to find entertainment. A variety of games such as poker, faro*, roulette and keno* were

played. For the high level gambling hall, the rooms had "thick carpet, marble tables, alabaster figurines, gilded mirrors, soft chairs, and velvet drapes." There was plenty of food to eat at the buffet table and brandy and claret flowed. In 1876, it was reported that approximately 30,000 people earned a living from the gambling industry in New York. *Faro: card game in which "a player bet against the banker as to what card would be chosen from a dealer's box."

*Keno: game that was similar to bingo.

The Hitching Post: In 1934, when the James family moved to 100 West 7th Street (which is now Tempe Center), there was a cement hitching post in their east yard near the curb on Maple Avenue. It had a ring at the top. In mowing the lawn, Bill or Bob would have to mow around the post and then trim the grass. They begged their dad to dig it up, but "NO" he wouldn't do it. I guess being a cattleman it brought back memories of his younger days. The days before automobiles when a hitching post was a very important part of a home. Let your mind wander as to the size of Tempe when the hitching post was placed there. It was used by people riding into Tempe by horseback to shop. Could it have been 1910 or 1900, maybe as early as 1890? Who knows?

Fun Facts:

1876 Telephone. By the year 1900, there would be 1.4 million *telephones in the US*.

Mark Vinson: Bakery started by a former employee of the Tempe Bakery (Hackett House), a native of Vienna, Austria – this may have contributed to Mr. Hilge's demise.

17. Laird & Dines Building (Library/Hooters)

Although radio, television, and other contemporary amusements of today did not exist in the nineteenth century, there were many entertaining activities for gentlemen to partake.

Billiards: Billiards offered an entertaining pastime to those who frequented a tavern. One could often find side betting to see who might win or lose a game. It was not until 1859 that the first national billiards championship was held. Of course, it was primarily gentlemen who participated in this activity.

Drinking: Both men and women indulged in drinking, but drunkenness by a woman was considered scandalous. People of the North drank hard cider while their Southern counterparts drank corn liquor. Although drinking was enjoyed at home and various celebrations (weddings, dances), men dominated the drinking establishments. Mainly men frequented taverns and saloons. After 1840, the Temperance Movement began its drumbeat for eliminating the "demon drink."

When Laird & Dines put in their soda fountain, it became the center of Tempe's "meet your friends there" social life. If a person from one farm was going to meet someone from another farm to attend some social activity, it was "I'll meet you at Laird & Dines." It was the place where couples went after the show, which was on 5th Street. In so many words, Laird & Dines—it was THE place to go to see friends.

In the period of 1936 – 1943, I frequently saw and talked with Bill, if he wasn't with a girlfriend or I wasn't with my boyfriend. In the spring of 1943, I was teaching at Tempe High School and working on my Masters which I received in May of 1943. Bill was in the Army Air Corps and was transferred to Luke Field. We saw each other a few times before I went to the University of Southern California in June to work on an additional degree. During the time I was in L.A., I received my evaluation of credits and acceptance into the doctoral program at Northwestern University. When I returned to Tempe, my brothers said they'd seen Bill James at Laird & Dines, and he wanted to know when I was coming home. I hadn't been home long with Mother went to the door and I heard someone say, "Has your prodigal daughter returned?" It was Bill James. I saw Bill when he could get off base several times before I left for Northwestern. We began writing regularly and married when I came home at Christmas in 1943. I thought we were both real old. I was 24 and he was 25. After we were married, Mr. McClelland, our Science teacher in High School said, "I always knew the two of you would marry." Joe Baird, Bill's best friend in high school, said the same thing. I, too, knew it if we had dated more and if he had asked me. For I always had a romantic feeling towards him, which was a little different from us just being friends.

Excerpt from Josie Ortega Sanchez Oral History

SANCHEZ: Well, you know, back in those days, you created your own fun, you created your own amusements. And since we lived in this LARGE property, and there was a fence all around this barren land that was owned by Mr. Lambeye, we could play in that land. We could not go over the fence, because God help us, my mother would really spank us for that. So we used to create our own things. We would go out and pick little what we called tomatitos from the bushes that grew on the land. It was a little tiny, tiny fruit that was like a little cherry tomato, but in NO way did it compare to that in size. And we used to nibble on that. My brothers would build little things, you know. And I mostly took care of my younger brothers and sisters. I helped my mother a great deal in that, because there were ten of us.

So in my spare time I would go out and play like that. We didn't have television or radio or anything else in those days – we couldn't have afforded them anyway. So this was our form of entertainment. We created our own games. We fought a little – my mother was always there to see that we changed our ways. But there was no – no one took it upon themselves to come over and see to it that we were having a good time, it was up to us.

Fun Facts:

1814 First Locomotive in the US and the steam powered rotary printing press in London.

Mark Vinson: For many years, the unofficial City Hall.

18. College (Valley Art) Theatre

By 1907 William Goodwin was Tempe's entertainment impresario. Soon after opening his skating rink in 1907, Goodwin added an opera stage to the west, which served as a spectator gallery for the rink and a stage for performances of operas, musicals and plays. Goodwin's Opera House continued as the town's entertainment center after 1910 when it began to convert into a theater for silent-screen movies. The movie business was a family affair with Will as projectionist and with his wife singing vocal solos between reels. Nearby during the torrid months Goodwin operated an open-air theater called the Air dome. These entertainments helped make life a little more pleasant for many people in Tempe in that they provided escape, enjoyment and relief from strain and stress.

(By Elizabeth Hampton)

In the days before movies, the excitement of romance began within the family, listening to the older aunts and cousins talk of dances and parties. Then, watching the dating of couples I knew so well, the diamond rings and the months of planning the wedding. What fun it was listening to all the talk!

The first person who I watched closely was Aunt Clay Carter. She lived with us while attending Tempe High and Arizona State Teachers College. She was popular and had several romances before marriage. Each was exciting to me. She had a high school sweetheart who after high school attended the University of Arizona. Then there was the Tempe Normal School beau, which ended after graduation from Tempe's two year college and she returned home to teach at Walnut Grove. During her five years of teaching, there were the cowboy beaus changed frequently, but such fun for me to see and hear about during our summer stays at Walnut Grove. There were the Kirkland dances and rodeos plus the big one at Prescott which so many of our relatives and friends participated in.

On May 15, 1932, Aunt Clay married Eric Talmage Potter, "Patsy" to all of us. He was a handsome man with a big smile who worked for Jimmy Minotto. The wedding was held at the Carter ranch home at Walnut Grove with the entire Jim and Clara Carter family there. Audrey Pierce and Beth Carter were the two maids of honor. The bridesmaids were Aunt Clay's nieces, Clara Ann and Helen Clark, Gwen and Lorraine Carter and me (Elizabeth Hampton). I was elected. It was an exciting day!

The years of looking up to Aunt Clay, Beth Clark and Audrey were exciting, romantic, and were better than reading a very good romantic novel.

Excerpt from Lucile Pyle

I had a flat tire and he stopped to help fix it for me at that time tires were not as easy to change so I was glad for the help. A while later there was a beauty contest at Tempe Beach and he needed some help so I helped him. I had a contract teaching at the time and since it was already signed they allowed me to get married and I was able to work for the next year, then I substituted and worked as a caseworker.

Fun Facts:

1877 Phonograph, gas engine 1801 Gas lighting.

Mark Vinson: Dan Harkins conceived in the upstairs apartment (or was it the stairway?).

19. Goodwin Building (Those Were the Days)

In the Post: Technology has completely changed the way we communicate in the 21st century.

Communication can literally be instantaneous. Whether using a cell phone, fax machine, or e-mail, we can send a message as fast as we can speak or type. Before early technology such as the telegraph and telephone, which were only used in emergencies or by the wealthy, messages, were sent via letters. Of course, unless an individual knew how to write, even letter writing was not possible. It wasn't until after 1870 when education was required, that the next generation learned the skill of reading and writing. Even the working people of society could correspond with family and friends.

Manuals on Letter Writing: If an inexperienced writer did not know how to accept an invitation, engage a servant, announce the death of a loved one, or even refuse an invitation, manuals existed to assist

in this duty. In fact, letter-writing manuals contained numerous samples of letters providing the language to complete any necessary correspondence. One book that included household forms was entitled "The Ladies Letter Writer: A Guide to Correspondence on all Subjects". Such manuals recommended that phrases such as "You Know" and "You See" should be avoided. A writer should also use clean, quality paper. The reason behind such detail was that a writer's "character and habits are judged by the appearance of his letter."

Fun Facts: 1803 Steel Pen. 1846 Lock-stitch sewing machine. This invention would change the way clothes would be sewn.

Garfield Abram Goodwin

Born: December 9, 1880, in Salt River, Missouri

Died: April 2, 1944, in Tempe

Garfield Goodwin came to Tempe as a child in 1888. He enrolled at the Territorial Normal School (now ASU) in 1896. He was an outstanding athlete, and played on the school's first football team before he graduated in 1899. He started a career as an agent for Wells Fargo & Co. and the American Railway Express Co.

But his main business was running the Goodwin Curio Store, where he sold a variety of Indian crafts and artifacts. In the summer each year he would go to Indian reservations and to Albuquerque and Santa Fe to buy silver jewelry, pottery, blankets, and prehistoric artifacts. He also dug up artifacts at prehistoric sites throughout Arizona (which would today be a serious federal crime). Goodwin sold his first collection to Mrs. Mae Heard, who later used her personal collection of Native American art to establish the Heard Museum. Goodwin operated his curio store, located in the Goodwin Building (514 S. Mill Avenue) for 41 years, from about 1903 until his death in 1944.

Mr. Goodwin served on the Tempe City Council, 1922-1928, including one term as Mayor of Tempe, 1924-1926. In 1934, he headed the Tempe Beach Committee, which planned the construction of new facilities in the community's first park. He served as Secretary of the Arizona State Teachers College Board of Education in 1930s and '40s, and led efforts to make the Tempe school a 4-year liberal arts college. He also promoted building a new ASTC football stadium, which was completed in 1937 and named Goodwin Stadium in his honor. Goodwin also served terms as President of the Tempe Chamber of Commerce and the Tempe Rotary Club.

Garfield Goodwin was the youngest son of John F. and Mary Richards Goodwin. He married Jennie M. Kemper in 1903. She died in 1912. He married Charlotte Josephine Mullen in Tempe on August 7, 1913. He was the father of three children: Gloria Goodwin Futerer, Sadie Goodwin Kleinman, and Kemper Goodwin. He is buried in Double Butte Cemetery.

Dr. Fenn John Hart, M.D.

Born: November 1, 1859, in Sherborne, Vermont

Died: November 2, 1935, in Phoenix, Arizona

Fenn J. Hart graduated from New York Eclectic College in New York City in 1883, with a degree in medicine. He came to Arizona in 1884, and started work as a physician and school director at the San Xavier Indian Reservation south of Tucson. After three years of work for the government, he moved to Tempe and opened a private practice and a drug store. He served as a member of the Territorial Normal School Board of Education, 1889-1891. In 1894 was appointed first mayor of Tempe, and served until April 20, 1896. He continued to serve on the Tempe Town Council until 1900.

Dr. Hart was a member of the National Guard, Company C, in Tempe. When the Spanish-American War began, he went to the Philippine Islands, where he was in charge of a Red Cross unit for ten months. He returned to Tempe for a few years. In 1901 he opened a practice in Jerome, Arizona. He then worked as a doctor for mining companies throughout Arizona, and in Mexico. During much of this time, his family continued to live in Tempe, but around 1916, he and his family moved to Phoenix.

Dr. Hart married Rosa Ann Brown in Phoenix on December 18, 1888. They had a daughter, Mildred. Fenn J. Hart is buried in Double Butte Cemetery

Tempe town Ordinance No 6 (c1896) granted a franchise to the first conveyance in the community -- a mule drawn street car. The tracks of this line ran south on Mill Avenue to 8th Street, then east past the Normal School to the canal. James C. Goodwin and his brothers were the movers behind the street car line which they wanted to be a part of a system that would run from Phoenix to Mesa.

In 1894 Goodwin and his brother Robert incorporated the Phoenix, Tempe and Mesa Railway. They planned to run the line ten miles from Tempe to Mesa. The line eventually ran from the railroad station down Third Street, where it crossed Mill Avenue, then veered toward Eight Street, passed the creamery and continued down the Tempe-Mesa road. Train service began on December 9, 1895. (Simkins :76-77)

By 1907 William Goodwin was Tempe's entertainment impresario. Soon after opening his skating rink in 1907, Goodwin added an opera stage to the west, that served as a spectator gallery for the rink and a stage for

performances of operas, musicals and plays. Goodwin's Opera House continued as the town's entertainment center after 1910 when it began to convert into a theater for silent-screen movies. The movie business was a family affair with Will as projectionist and with his wife singing vocal solos between reels. Nearby during the torrid months Goodwin operated an open-air theater called the Airdome. These entertainments helped make life a little more pleasant for many people in Tempe in that they provided escape, enjoyment and relief from strain and stress.

20. Oddfellows - Tempe Hardware Building

Dances at The Tempe Hardware Building. The Victorian-era building, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, played an important role in the commercial, social, political and religious life of Tempe, having served as meeting space for the Odd Fellows, American Legion, Rotary Club, a Mormon church and other organizations. The ballroom and its weekly dances were central to the early social life of the community, and the building also served as chambers for the Tempe City Council and headquarters for the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, according to the Tempe Historical Society. The Tempe Hardware Co. occupied the ground floor of the three-story building for more than 70 years, finally closing in 1976. The building was refurbished in 1982 and has been occupied by various offices and commercial businesses since.

(Everett Hampton and Elizabeth Hirst Hampton's genealogies go back to England in the 1600s. Both families were very devout Quakers. They moved from California to Tempe in 1912.)

A Story Mother Told: Shortly after she and Dad were married in 1918, she was grocery shopping in downtown Tempe with Grandma Hampton. They met one of Mother's friends and Mother introduced Grahmda. The conversation led from one thing to another and Grandma's new acquaintance said, "Oh, I know your son. I met him at a dance." Grandma Hampton replied, "You must have him mixed up with another young man, Everett doesn't dance."

Excerpt from Joe Soto Oral History

SOTO: Yeah, there was, because a lot of . . . Even my family, through the Ruizes' side, you know my grandpa, they didn't come from Mexico – they were settled here, you see. But we still had a lot of the Mexican traditions. Of course, you know, especially during Christmastime and all that, they had posadas and the whole community, they used to make dances and they used to dance. In fact, Dahlia Bennett, she was telling me that my Uncle Ed, the one I told you we lived with them, and my mom, they would always start the dances. They were like the leaders of the people. The dance would never start until my mom and my Uncle Ed would start. They used to call what they called un chota. I don't know what they call it here. It must have been like a square dance or something, because they'd call out – they'd go out and dance. But my mom and my Uncle Ed were the leaders. And when Nadia wrote it, she showed me. She wrote everything in the book. And I did read it; she's got it documented, who started the dances. And you know everybody was like my grandpa: Although he worked in the railroad, he was kind of a carpenter. When they needed a table done, a chair done, or something built, he'd build it for them in his spare time. In fact, my grandma's house, you know, Marina, he did a lot of work for her. And then since, you know, the community . . . Who was telling me one time, Mr. Estrada – he died a long time ago – he used to go visit my uncle. And since the Anglos and the Hispanics are separated, when they had a fire, they had their own little volunteer firemen, see. But they used to have to run to the ditch to fill the water tank in order – or pump the water into this tank that they had. And they used to haul it, you know, run with the water tank with the tires on it. A lot of times, by the time they got to the fire, the house were already burnt. But there wasn't much that got burned, because they were adobe houses. I think just the roof and the doors would burn. (laughter)

Fun Facts:

1821 Electric Motor

1827 Matches. However they worked poorly. The Phosphorous match replaced these in 1836.

1864 Rubber Dental Plate

1860 Can Opener, the internal combustion engine

1800 Battery was invented

1812 Storage Battery.

21. Tempe National Bank

The varied occupations were as diverse as they are today. If one wasn't a farmer or factory worker, other positions were filled to bring home money to feed your family. Here are some occupations that are not always addressed:

Chimney Sweep: Fireplaces and wood stoves were widely used in the 19th century. As a result, a chimney sweep would be employed to keep the chimney cleaned to avoid fire.

Circuit Rider (Preacher or Judge): A preacher or judge who traveled from town to town to serve the spiritual or legal needs of a small populace.

Ice Cutter: The ice cutter was the individual who cut blocks of ice from ponds and lakes during the wintertime. The ice would be maintained in layers of sawdust to sell in the warm season.

Lamplighter: Streetlights were lit in the evening and extinguished in the early morning. The lamplighter served this purpose. Many lamplighters also served as the night watchman or policeman.

Excerpt from Michael Curry, JR

The first Mormon Church meetings were held in the Tempe Hardware Building- Curry. They started meeting once a week then twice then three times finally ending at 4 times a week with lots of family entertainment. Being a Catholic, I attended all of them, 'pert near. We had an apartment and all there was is a door between the two. I could hear and I could tell who was giving the sermon half the time. We charged every one to use the space. Ten to 25 dollars depending on the activity. Some times we would not get paid because they would rent an orchestra and would not have enough money to pay them. Local orchestras were very popular at the time and cost between 50 and 75 dollars.

Fun Facts:
1895 X-Ray

Bank robbery/ Shooting- Harvey Harelson- exerpt.

HAWKINS: There were some tragic events that happened. One of the things I still remember was the holding up of the Baber-Jones Mercantile in 1921. Do you know about that?

HARELSON: Well, yes, it had happened, as I recall, about six o'clock in the evening. I had just left the bank a few minutes before. Of course Baber's was opposite, across the street from the bank, and two Mexican fellows held up the store and one of 'em had a rifle, and he shot Mr. Spangler, the police officer. And then a small boy, about nine years old, as I remember -- the son of Mr. Heintz who was a merchant down the street -- was walking by with his son, and this Mexican shot from inside the store and it went through the crack between the doors and hit his little boy, and killed him. And then in this shooting affair, one bullet hit a palm tree right on the corner there where the bank is, and even now you can see the hole where people have been tryin' to dig the bullet out. And then after the robbery, they shot Mr. Baber anyway, and wounded him pretty bad, but he got over it. Then they escaped and were heading for the Mexican border, and when they got down somewhere near Willcox, as I recall, one of the cowmen down there knew about 'em and they were riding across country and saw these Mexicans on horseback. And when they approached these Mexicans, the Mexicans tried to draw on 'em, and they killed one Mexican and wounded the other one, and brought him in.

I don't know whether he was ever hanged for the crime, but he was convicted to BE hanged, but I can't recall whether he was or not. HAWKINS: Do you remember the name of the man who told you about this?

HARELSON: Well, one of the cowmen that used to attend Tempe Rotary from down there. He was the one that helped capture the Mexican. His name was Mr. Saxton.

HAWKINS: I remember that stirred up the town at the time. Of course I was just a child. There's another very interesting capture, I thought. Do you remember the time when Hayes Birch was killed, and the two who were guilty were capture in Tempe?

HARELSON: Yes, I recall the incident. These two brothers were armed with rifles, and they were sitting on top of the Tempe Butte, and I don't know who spotted 'em first, but Ralph McDonald was the city marshal, and he got the word that they were up there, so he slipped up behind 'em from the opposite side of where they were looking, and captured 'em without firing a shot. And they were, I believe, convicted to hang, too, but I don't know what the outcome was now.

HAWKINS: In 1922 Harry Crull was appointed justice of the peace. He'd been marshal. Do you know about his career, Harry Crull?

HARELSON: Yes, Harry was marshal quite a long time.

HAWKINS: He wasn't a justice of the peace, he was a marshal, wasn't he?

HARELSON: He was a marshal.

HAWKINS: I suppose you knew about the Kingsbury Bank sale here, if we can call it that.

HARELSON: Very well. Every day it was my job to take the checks drawn on this Farmers [and] Merchants Bank that came to the Tempe National Bank. We had to take 'em over to the Kingsbury Bank [Farmers and Merchants Bank] and they would trade their checks, and we'd make a settlement every day. Well, then I would figure about 1923, there were some checks started coming in from the -- drawn by the treasurer of Maricopa County on the account that they had with the Kingsbury Bank. And Mr. Kingsbury, the first one was \$10,000. So when I presented the checks, he handed the check back and said, "We're not paying this one." And I said, "Well, indicate on the check why you're refusing." So he wrote on the check "refer to the maker." And so the next day ANOTHER one came in, and the same thing happened. Well, when that began to occur, why, we were figuring that this bank was in jeopardy. So about another day or two after that, Thornton Jones, who was the cashier, used a blow torch on the books and almost destroyed 'em, but not completely. And then the bank, of course, was closed, and the depositors really had a rough go. As I recall, Dr. Stroud was made the trustee, and then the final liquidation, the depositors received about three cents on the dollar. And Mr. Kingsbury, of course the people around town always thought that he had a bunch of money buried somewhere. But apparently he didn't, because the way he lived more or less in poverty until he died, over where the police station is now, at the foot of the Butte, where their home was over there. It was a rather sad affair.

22. Tempe Municipal Building/6th Street Park (Mitchell Government Center)

In the 1920s and 30s, my Mother's Aunt Birdie and Uncle Joe Carter and daughter Beth lived across Orange Street to the north of us on McAllister. They all three liked children and entertained us by playing jokes on us and telling stories of cute or funny things that we did. They were family and we knew all of what was going on at their house. Beth had been going with Kenneth Clark and we all really liked him, so it was a happy day when they announced that they were going to get married when school was out.

For a girl of 12, it was better than a Danielle Steele novel. Kenneth and Beth were so in love and when they were together, I watched their every move. For one listening to all the conversations over wedding plans was exciting. Exciting, also for all of the relatives were coming from Walnut Grove.

Aunt Birdie had an Emily Post Etiquette Book and she could quote the part on weddings by heart. So...Kenneth Stewart Clark and May Elizabeth (Beth) Carter were married on May 18th, 1932 in the old Christian Church on 8th Street at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Emily Post considered that was the most fashionable hour. It was very hot that day at 4 o'clock!

Attendants were Audrey Pierce, Clay Carter Potter, Grace Crose, who taught Beth in the 7th & 8th Grades in Kirkland, Mary and Virginia Bowers (twins) whose father was Ed Bowers, a deputy sheriff in Prescott until he was killed by a wanted gunman, and Ola Henderson. Elizabeth Hampton was a junior bridesmaid, Lorraine and Gwendolyn Carter were flower girls. Arlen Staples, principal of Longview School in Phoenix, was the best man.

Harvey Carter played Mendelssohn's Recessional for the walk down the aisle and leaving the church, for Beth didn't like "Here Comes the Bride." Earl Carter signed the marriage certificate. The reception was held on the front lawn of Georgia and Everett Hampton's home on the southwest corner of Orange and McAllister Avenues, where Tempe's oldest tree is still growing. There was no photographer. The only pictures ever taken were by Stella Carter with her box camera.

The first night of a two week honeymoon was spent at the new Hassayampa Motel, which was considered very elegant for a city the size of Prescott.

City of Tempe names:

At the beginning, people called their new Butte City and then Hayden's Ferry, emphasizing the importance of the crossing. The first post office, named Hayden's Ferry. Began operations in 1872, but by May 5, 1879, the post office's designation changed to the name that was first applied to the Mexican settlement — Tempe. (Simkins :49)

Ditch Day Excerpt

SANCHEZ: Yes. I'll start off with the old grammar school. I know that some of us, the Mexican kids would sit on one side, and the Anglos would sit on the other. They also discriminated in the fact that those that were smarter sat in one area, and those that were dumber sat on another. I was one of the dumber ones, so I sat in a secluded area, more or less. And this added to my anxieties, you might say. When we were graduating from the eighth grade, I remember that the class voted as to what we wanted to do on our "ditch day." Are you familiar with the ditch day?

NEARING: You'd better tell me.

SANCHEZ: Okay, a ditch day was a special day for the graduates, where they didn't have to attend class. And they could enjoy the day, decide what they wanted to do, and the teachers would cooperate with us, they would GO with us, to whatever we voted on. So we voted that we wanted to go to Tempe Beach and have a picnic and go swimming. Well, that was fine and dandy, until the day before, when the teacher gathered all the Mexican kids and told us that we could join the picnic, but we couldn't go swimming, we weren't allowed to go swimming at the old Tempe Swimming Pool. He also told one of the girls – Rita Bustamante – because she was VERY, very light-complected and her hair was kind of blondish, reddish-blond – he told her that SHE could go swimming if she wanted to, but the rest of us, because we were dark- skinned, we couldn't. So the mother of one of the girls found out about that – Dora Gonzales' mother, Maria Gonzales – opened her home up to us. And so we all chipped in and we bought goodies. And so when the teacher arrived at the Beach, Mrs. Gonzales lived just a little ways from the Tempe Beach, so we all gathered over there – except for Rita Bustamante, she went swimming. And to this day, I resent that. During the war - - Second World War – the veterans that came back from fighting, they were the ones that made the changes for the minorities, because they got together and they fought City Hall, and things began to change then – not completely, but they began to change. I still feel that there is some segregation to this day. It isn't as bad as it was in those days, but there's still some that exists. And you know, my father – thank God, even though his education was very limited, he was a wise man, and what he knew, he taught his children. One of the things that he taught us was the fact that segregation DID exist, and he told us that "You have to be big enough to fight it." Not in the sense that you would go out and fist fight, but in the sense that you could walk around that, NOT let them stop you from doing what you wanted to do in life. Because there were ways to do things, to get what you want, to accomplish things that you wanted in life. And that was very true, because I pulled myself up by my bootstraps and did the best that I could, thanks to his advice and encouragement

Mark Vinson: Sparked downtown revitalization – almost built at Rural & Southern; architect Michael Goodkwin got idea for the shape while taking a shower and observing sunlight streaking across the steamy shower door at a 45° angle.

In 1887, during Tempe's land boom, the Arizona Gazette predicted "a for Tempe and Phoenix equal to that of St. Paul and Minneapolis, one the commercial and the other the manufacturing metropolis of the southwest. (Simkins 65-66)

A decade later in 1900, there were nine merchandise stores. There were two dry goods stores, meat markets, groceries, saddleries, confectioneries, livery stables, lumber yards, drug stores. And one bicycle shop, bakery, bank, jeweler, shoemaker and hotel. The town had several eating establishments, one dentist, five doctors, four saloons and six churches (Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Christian, Northern & Southern Methodist). (Simkin :94)

23. First Congregational Church

Excerpt from Edna Hackett

He was very handsome and I decided I was interested. I told my mother before she'd even met him I was going to marry him, and she was just shocked out of her mind. She thought that was a bit out of line. It took a while but we eventually got married. We were not allowed to court at Laird and Dines so we went to dances, movies. Dancing was not exactly the thing to do if you were a Baptist. So Ed had a hard time going to dances and dancing with me. We would go on picnic, but most of the time we would just go for a ride and talk. My father said he would not give me away so it would have been difficult to get married in a church. But when the minister came in that morning he said to my father, "what happens when I say 'who gives this woman?'" and my father said, "well, do I have to? And he said yes you do. My father asked if he had to stand up and the reverend said I don't care as long as you say Her mother and I give this woman. And he did, very reluctantly. I was scared to death that he would not do it! I quit teaching after I was married because we opened the market and I needed more income than that so I went to work as a social worker.

Fun Facts:

1816 Camera

1839 Daguerreotype (Photograph)

Mark Vinson: Bell is from original church on the same site in 1890's.

The town received religious consolation from four churches, the Episcopal, Southern Methodist, Baptist & Catholic. The town supported two public schools with an average attendance of 100. There were several public halls and secret societies such as the Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workman, Grand Army of the Republic, and Good Templars. (Simkins :68-69)

24. Governor Moeur House/Hatton Hall

A Division of Labor: A marriage in colonial America could be viewed as an absolute partnership with the man and woman having a specific role to fulfill. A man's sphere of influence was in the area of war, politics, and business. Although women did not have a legal right to property ownership, they could hold influence over the running of the internal affairs of the home. A high stationed, literate wife would be expected to handle basic accounting and management affairs within the household. The overseeing of servants in the higher classes also demanded her time in addition to her other traditional duties including child rearing and sewing. When death took a spouse, little time was put aside for mourning. Within four weeks of a spouse's passing, the surviving spouse might remarry. The challenges of day-to-day living demanded that a partnership always be in place.

Excerpt from Louise Cottrell

You eloped? Yes with my husband's brother and his wife they took us down. The funniest part about running off like that was before we got home my mother was receiving phone calls from the reporters and the news traveled so fast. My mother was horrified, She could have killed me!

Excerpt from Mary Alice Pigg

He was going to ASU for school when we met. He was studying Journalism. I was a teacher at the time and made good money. If you were a teacher at the time you could not be married. So we had a secret ceremony. My mother was the only one who knew we were married I didn't tell my father until later and he said I thought you were. I had to give my ring to my mother for fear that I would wear it. I lived at home and he lived with his folks. After a year, he got a job at Walgreen's and made 18 a week, which was good money. I could announce our marriage and quit as a

teacher. We opened a restaurant "Joe Piggs" a few years later and served lunch for football practice. We had the contract to feed the boys before school opened. After basketball games and after football games each player had a ticket to come down and eat a meal at our place.

Fun Facts:

1818 Blood transfusion. Although discovered, physicians of the time did not understand blood transfusion and thus was not really used until the 20th century.

1819 Stethoscope. The first stethoscope had a wooden tube.

1831 Chloroform was discovered. This would become critically important invention, particularly on the battlefield.

1847 Chloroform used in surgery.

Governor Benjamin Baker Moeur

Born: December 22, 1869, in Dechard, Tennessee

Died: March 16, 1937, in Tempe

Dr. B. B. Moeur (pronounced like "Moore") was a physician and businessman in Tempe, and served two terms as Governor of Arizona. As a young man, he worked as a cowboy on the Texas plains. He attended medical school in Little Rock, Arkansas, and after graduating in 1896, he moved to Tempe and started a medical practice. He quickly gained a reputation as a true "country doctor" because of his willingness to make long distance house calls to homesteads throughout the Tempe district.

In the early 1900s, Moeur was also involved in several business ventures in Tempe. He became president of the Southside Electric Light and Gas Co., and president of the Moeur-Pafford Co., a large ranching corporation in partnership with his brother-in-law, J. K. Pafford. In 1906 he joined with M. E. Curry and George L. Compton to form the Tempe Hardware Company at 520 S. Mill Avenue (See [Tempe Hardware Building](#)). He also built two rental cottages, at 29 and 31 E. 6th Street, in 1916. When the Tempe Normal School became Arizona State Teachers College in 1925, he offered his services as college physician, and during that time began a scholarship program at the college.

B. B. Moeur was always involved in politics. He was a representative for Maricopa County at the Arizona Constitution Convention in 1910. He also served 8 years on the Tempe School Board and 12 years as a member of the Board of Education of the Tempe Normal School (predecessor of Arizona State University). Dr. Moeur was elected Governor of Arizona in 1932, during height of the Great Depression, and took office on January 3, 1933. He immediately set out to accomplish the things he had promised to do, including submitting a budget to the Legislature with a \$4.5 million cut in expenditures. He started the state personal income tax, but reduced property taxes by 40%, while providing relief programs for the growing number of unemployed residents in the state. Governor Moeur served two terms, 1933-1937 (at that time the Governor was elected for a two-year term). He died at his home in Tempe, just two months after leaving the Governor's office.

B. B. Moeur married Honor G. Anderson on June 15, 1896. They had four children: John K., Vyvyan, Jessie B., and Benjamin B. Jr. [His home](#) at 34 E. 7th Street in downtown Tempe has been restored to its 1930s appearance.

Mark Vinson: Original roof and walls of the 1892 Victorian cottage remain encapsulated within the overall structure. Mrs. Honor Moeur led Tempe beautification efforts and was a sister to Mrs. Birchett, down the street.

25. Walker House/Manley Cottage (Trick's)

My grandparents, Betty Gregg Adams and Emmett Clark Adams, both came to Tempe from Missouri at a different time. Betty Maude Gregg arrived at the age of four in 1877 and Emmett in 1891 at the age of twenty.

They met at Laird and Dines Drug Store where Emmett worked and Betty came with her father, Dr. Gregg, to fill his satchel with medicinal needs. This friendship and courting lead to a happy marriage of the Tempe couple in 1895. The couple were married at the Methodist Church South, Sunday evening, February 9, in 1895 (if they were still alive, they would just have celebrated their 111th wedding anniversary!), at 9:00 p.m., with Reverend W.E. Vaughn officiating.

The church had been neatly decorated for the occasion and a handsome gateway covered with evergreens and flowers had been placed at the altar rail. The church was packed to overflowing when at the appointed hour mid the sweet strains of a wedding march played by Mrs. Bertlesen, the bridal party appeared. Miss Deborah Irvine, a niece of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Mr. Lee Dun was the best man. The procession was led by Miss Leah Gregg as flower girl, who opened the gate as the bride and groom joined hands and the happy words that united their fortunes were soon pronounced.

After the ceremony, the bridal party and the officiating clergyman accompanied by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends repaired to the country home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gregg. A bountiful wedding supper had been prepared. This most hospitable and enjoyable feature over the evening was spent in social converse and singing of sacred music. The bride's costume was a white silk wedding gown most tastefully trimmed, while her head was adorned with cut flowers and a flowing bridal veil.

The bridesmaid wore white nuns veiling and the gentlemen were clothed in the usual appropriate black.

Mr. T.R. Jones and Louis Hedgpeth acted as ushers at the church. The newly married couple will make their home on the Gregg ranch which has been rented by Mr. Adams.

(Their ranch home was at the southwest corner of Hardy and Broadway, where they lived and farmed for many years.)

Fun Facts: 1899 Aspirin

26. Harrington-Birchett House

Unusual example of remodel during historic period to transform a house's stylistic character completely. Remodeled in 1931 from Victorian to Tudor Revival.

Statement of Significance

This building is associated with the context of Community Planning and Development. It falls under the theme of housing – custom homes.

In 1904, the house was acquired by Mattie Birchett at the time her son, Joseph T., married Mattie, Joseph and his family occupied the house until around 1920, after Joseph retired from the Birchett Brothers store. Mattie died in 1925. The house was a rental property until 1930s, when it was reoccupied by Joseph and Guess Birchett. Joseph was also director of the Tempe National Bank as well as mayor of Tempe from 1912 to 1914. Guess was well-known locally for her work in bird and nature studies and her participation in beautification efforts for Tempe. (See 1983 report for additional information)

This house represents an excellent example of Period Revival styling. The core of the Harrington/Birchett house was built in 1895 as part of the J.W. Harrington homestead. The original house was a single-story brick Victorian cottage built by the Goodwin Brothers. The building was remodeled in 1931 into a Period Revival style house with English Tudor qualities including enclosure of porches, sheathing the brick with stucco.

When Did Men/Women Marry? Early marriage was typically not done for immigrants to Colonial America. Immigrants did not enter into being indentured* until the age of 21. As such, it might be five to seven years before they could marry. For ladies living in the South during this period, they could marry as young as fourteen. *Indenture: a written agreement or contract, which an apprentice is bound to service.

Courtship: The wealthy aristocracy of the Southern colonies arranged marriages of their offspring. A young man simply did not go off on his own and begin a courtship without attending to business first. Restrictions existed on the inheritance a couple received if they married without the permission of their parents. As such, a young man approached his father first before soliciting his attentions to a local girl. If a young man's father approved of the match, he would write a letter to the girl's father outlining the financial particulars of the match. Upon receipt of a letter from the girl's father approving the match, including his own financial tribute, the couple could commence with their courtship. Courting took place in the typical places: dances, church, and visiting the young girl's home

Excerpts from Carla Urbano Oral History

When my grandmother was 14 she married my grandfather. A year later my uncle was born and 5 years later my father. 4 years after that my other uncle was born and after that the kids came a year a part. Inez and Marie never got married. The reason they never married is they promised each other as children, if one weren't married, the other wouldn't get married, so they wouldn't stay alone. Well, when one would get engaged, the other wasn't married. So they would decline the engagement.

Fun Facts:

1890 Rubber tires used on Bicycles

1893 Carburetor, diesel engine

Mark Vinson: Mrs. Guess Birchett, sister of Mrs. Moeur, was known as the “bird lady of Tempe” and was selected the Queen of Tempe’s Centennial Celebration in 1971.

27. Church of God (Salvation Army)

The town received religious consolation from four churches, the Episcopal, Southern Methodist, Baptist & Catholic. The town supported two public schools with an average attendance of 100. There

were several public halls and secret societies such as the Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workman, Grand Army of the Republic, and Good Templars. (Simkins :68-69)

28. Old St. Mary's (Our Lady of Mt. Carmel) Church

Mark Vinson: *Window restoration and disabled access assisted by Heritage Fund grants.*

29. Methodist Church Hall

30. Home Management & Nursery Bldg. (Center for Family Studies), ASU

31. Lyceum Theatre, ASU

A major addition of stage and fly loft, and, alteration of the house does not effect the south end of the building.

This building is associated with the context of Community Planning and Development. It falls under the theme of Education – University building.

This building is significant as being part of the WPA construction projects of Arizona State University, then Arizona State Teachers' College. It was designed by Alexander and Burton. The total construction cost of the building was \$48,000. The local construction superintendent was James A. Rohan. In 1953, the basement was remodeled.

The Lyceum Theater demonstrates the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright on American architecture through its massing and detailing. The flat roofs with deep overhangs which top building masses of various heights are signature features of Wright's Usonian houses. Clerestory windows bring natural light into the high-ceilinged lobby. The recently added stage and fly loft is so much over-scaled and dissimilarly detailed from the original south end of the building that it does not even appear to be part of the original building and thus does not effect its architectural integrity.

32. Matthews Hall, ASU

Alterations include addition of modern exit stairs; infill and conversion of sleeping porches to offices.

This building is associated with the context of Education. It falls under the theme of housing – dormitory.

Matthews Hall is the oldest intact dormitory on the ASU campus. Originally a women's dormitory, the building is also associated with Carrie Matthews, wife of Arthur Matthews, who was president of the school for thirty years (1900 – 1930).

The building combines Neo-Classical and Prairie School stylistic qualities. Influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright and other architects of the Chicago area, Prairie School design feature elongated massing, projecting wings and bays, wide eaves and grouped windows. All of these features are found in Matthews Hall.

33. Sciences Building (Anthropology), ASU

The entire building had undergone restoration/rehabilitation treatment in 1990's. Including extensive renovation of building interiors and removal of 1950's fire stair and restroom addition on the main façade.

The building is associated with the context of Education. It falls under the theme of University Development – administration building and academic building.

The Science Building is the most intact academic building over 50 years old on the ASU Campus.

Considering the changes in function (Administration, Science, English, ROTC, Art) and the inappropriate addition to the west façade (removed), the basic integrity of the building exterior is high. This building is also important for its location, forming the east side of the historic quad of the Teachers College. The Old Main building forms the south side.

This building is a fine example of the Richardson Romanesque style with its brick construction; mansard roof and copper shingles. The stone sills at the openings are also character-defining elements of the style. With most of its exterior features intact, this building provides a positive and prominent contribution to the historic district of ASU with high visibility from University Drive.

34. Matthews Center, ASU

The building interiors have been completely remodeled in 1951, 1967 and 2001.

This building is associated with the context of Education, it falls under the theme of university development – classroom building.

Although an important campus building for over 50 years, the Matthews Library has lost a significant amount of its original interior integrity. Its Classical Revival portico was incompatible with the dominant modern trends in 1930 and therefore the building did not influence the direction of later campus design.

35. Industrial Arts Building (University Club), ASU

The building interior has been remodeled extensively in 1936, 1973 including replacement of original windows which are not compatible with the original.

This building is associated with the context of Education. It falls under the theme of university development – academic building.

This building is significant for following preliminary designs by Norman F. Marsh (a California Architect noted for bringing Neo-Classical Revival designs to Arizona, including the Monroe School and three buildings in the Phoenix Union High School Historic District, all on the National Register), the working drawings were prepared by L. G. Knipe of Phoenix. It also represents the broadening of the college curriculum beyond the scope of teacher education by the addition of a building designated for industrial Arts, thereby pointing the way toward university status for the college.

It is significant for its Neo-Classical Revival styling. In the evolution of the campus, the building is significant as 1) the first and only true Neo-Classical Revival design, 2) the first academic building to use a reinforced concrete structural system, and 3) the first building west of College Avenue, outside the bounds of the original campus.

Mark Vinson: Rehabilitated in mid-1990's; forms part of the original campus quad (a twin building was formerly located on the west side; Tempe Butte visually completed the quad to the north.

36. University Building (Old Main), ASU

The building has undergone major restoration/renovation in c. 1998. including restoration of the front façade, and a new addition on the south elevation to accommodate, exiting requirements, vertical circulation and toilet rooms.

This building is associated with the context of Education. It falls under the theme of university development – classroom building.

Old Main is historically significant for its association with the Normal School and its growth into Arizona State University. It is the oldest surviving building on the campus and is the focal point of the quad (open space) associated with the original school property. The Main Building was the principal academic and administrative center of the campus until the late forties when the post war expansion began. In March of 1911, Theodore Roosevelt spoke from the front steps, while visiting Arizona to dedicate Roosevelt Dam.

Architecturally, the Main Building was one of the largest buildings to have been constructed in the Arizona Territory. It is distinctive in its use of materials, especially native granite from Tempe Butte and red sandstone from the famous Flagstaff quarry.

Mark Vinson: Rehabilitated 2002, assisted by Heritage Fund grant (largest ever); home of many functions over the years, including ROTC and (still) the University telephone switchboard – this fact may have kept it from being demolished (too expensive to mess with all the phone lines); now home of ASU Alumni Association; beautiful upstairs ball room.

37. President's House (Piper Center), ASU

The entire building has undergone restoration/rehabilitation treatment, completed April 2005.

Including restoring the front porch, roof configuration, repair of exterior wood windows, screens and wood soffits and trim. The exterior brickwork has been cleaned and repointed. The building interiors for the most part are original with minor alterations to accommodate ADA accessibility standards.

Wood floors have been repaired, patched and refinished and entry detail and surround to the former living room has been restored.

The building is associated with the context of Education. It falls under the theme of university development – housing.

As the home of the university president, it is significant for its association with presidents Matthews and Gammage, the two most important leaders of this institution of higher education. Arthur Matthews was principal from 1900 to 1930 and President Emeritus for 12 more years. Grady Gammage was president through the 1940s and 1950s, and was responsible for guiding the post-World War II growth which culminated in the Teachers College becoming Arizona State University. The house was also associated with territorial architect James Creighton, who designed the original Normal School (demolished). This house is the only remaining campus building associated with Creighton. The building was the president's residence until 1959, after which it was the Alumni House and Alumni Executive Offices.

The President's House is significant as the most intact building over 50 years old on the ASU campus. Its integrity is high with the 1931 and 1937 changes sympathetic and reversible. The high style detailing of this Colonial Revival house makes it one of the best examples of this style in Tempe.

Mark Vinson: Recently restored with a grant from the Virginia G. Piper Foundation; home to Dr. & Mrs. Grady Gammage and Grady Jr. Associated with Dr. Gammage's leadership in the elevation of AZ State College to ASU.

38. Ellingson Warehouse (Z Tejas)

39. Brown-Strong-Reeves House (Architects Studio)

Samuel Brown

Born: May 23, 1852, in San Francisco, California

Samuel Brown was a blacksmith who came to Tempe in 1878. His father, Jeffrey Brown, was a ship's captain from Maine who settled in California in 1848 and married Bertha Braza, a Mexican woman. As a young man, Samuel worked as a blacksmith's apprentice for about five years in Los Angeles. When he came to Tempe in 1878 he started working for Charles T. Hayden. By 1883, he opened his own blacksmith shop at 6th Street and Mill, along with a partner named White. He later had a partnership with Alejandro Moraga, with a shop at 7th Street and Ash Avenue. He also operated a saloon.

Brown was actively involved in local and territorial politics. He was elected to the 20th Territorial Legislature. He then served two terms on the Tempe Town Council, from 1898 to 1904, and was Mayor of Tempe, 1902-1903. On May 4, 1903, he resigned as Mayor to take the position of Town Marshal. At the time, the marshal also served as the tax collector and supervisor of streets. He served in that position until 1912. Brown was also on the Board of Trustees for both the Tempe Elementary School District and the Tempe Union High School District.

Samuel Brown was also an important Mexican-American leader. In 1897, he helped organize Lodge No. 5 of the Alianza Hispano-Americana (Spanish-American Alliance). This organization helped protect the legal rights of Hispanic people throughout the Southwest, and fought against segregation and racial discrimination. Samuel Brown served as Supreme President of the Tucson-based Alianza Hispano-Americana for 26 years, from 1902 to 1927.

Samuel Brown married Bertha Gallardo in Los Angeles, California, in 1878.

Brown's home, now known as the [Brown/Strong House](#), still stands at 604 S. Ash Avenue. He lived there from about 1883 until 1905.

40. Art Element @ Fire Station 6

41. Gage House (Mrs. Rita's)

42. Post Office

Types of Correspondence: It is interesting to note that before the Penny Post (prior to 1840, see below for more detail), letters were charged by the number of sheets of paper used. In order to economize, a letter writer would write on every open space, including writing across the page to save money. Announcements on the death of a loved one or notice of a funeral were written on white paper edged with black. The first Christmas card was sent in 1843. By the time 1900 came, sending Christmas cards was a common occurrence.

Postcards and the Post: With the introduction of the plain postcard by the Post Office in 1870, letter writers had an inexpensive option. For the cost of a halfpenny (half the price of a letter), messages could be sent via the Post. By 1894, the Post Office permitted privately printed postcards to be sent in

the mail. This created an avalanche of interest in collecting postcards. Young ladies actually collected postcards and placed them into an album. By the end of the 19th century, 1/3 of the mail sent was postcards. Nearly 860 million postcards were sent in 1908! Can you imagine?

Before the Penny Post: Prior to the Penny Post, the cost of sending a letter varied. The cost depended on where the letter was being sent and how many sheets of paper comprised the letter. Also of note is that the individual who received the letter typically paid postage. Also of note is that envelopes were not used at this time. In place of envelopes, the sheets of paper were folded and sealed with wax. Delivery of a letter was typically slow and only forwarded to major towns. Because the letter carrier had to collect the funds upon delivery, he never just left a letter on the doorstep.

After the Penny Post: Rowland Hill created a new system in 1840, which became known as the Penny Post. The cost of postage was based on weight. No matter where the letter was being sent within the United States, the cost was still one penny. The cost was also now an expense of the sender. Purchasing a postage stamp and sticking it on the letter could then send off the correspondence. The Penny Post became extremely popular, as mailing letters was now affordable for everyone. Deliveries were first only made to the major cities, but by the end of the 19th century, deliveries included the most remote villages.

Excerpts from Marvel Bennett Oral History

Don Pablito had an orchestra and a network with his father and they used to play at the dances at Curry Hall and at the Midway ballroom. The Midway ballroom was located at 5th and Mill where the post office is today. It was a very busy corner. They played modern music most of the time like swing and jazz. I remember once [laugh] I was small and skinny when I was little. When I was young, I mean. And one time, Henry Bojorquez, he, he asked to dance. He was a great big cowboy, the one Bob Lincoln knows. He was a great big cowboy, and he; he took me through the entire dance floor! [laugh] I never touched the floor.

Fun Fact: 1843 The Typewriting Machine (Consider: this would be the first step of a journey to the computers of today!)

Curtin William "Curt" Miller

Born: October 4, 1864, in Fox Valley, Pennsylvania
Died: July 25, 1943, in Tempe

Curt Miller came to Tempe in 1883 and became one of the most influential citizens of early Tempe. He was the founder and long-time editor of the Tempe Daily News, first published in August of 1887. He was Postmaster of Tempe from 1893 to 1897, during which time he started Tempe's first rural delivery route. In 1901, he took a position as clerk of the 21st Territorial House of Representatives. He served as Tempe Town Clerk, 1906-1914. He was also Secretary of the Board of Education for the Territorial Normal School, 1894-1898, and was appointed Chairman of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles in 1918. He served as Mayor of Tempe, 1922-1924, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of Tempe School District No. 3. He was also a Captain in the Territorial National Guard.

Curt Miller was the son of Isaac Pfouts and Margaret Ellen Miller. He married Mary Lucille Tyler on April 6, 1887. He was the father of Frank Curt Miller and Edna Lucille Miller Ingram. He is buried in Double Butte Cemetery.

SIGNIFICANT MILESTONES

- 1871 Charles Trumbull Hayden settles in Tempe
- 1872 William Hudson Kirkland donates 80 acres of land south of the saddle between the buttes for and Hispanic community called San Pablo or East Tempe. Proceeds from the sale of lots went to the construction of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church.
- 1874 Hayden opens first flour mill. 19x93 feet, three stories. Milling equipment was purchased on the East coast, shipped to San Francisco and then hauled to Tempe on freight wagons
- 1882 Benjamin Franklin Johnson leads a third group of Mormon settlers from Springlake and St. George, Utah to the Valley. Although he was on his way to Mesa, Johnson discovered no trees for shade in the 110 degree July heat that he "returned to Tempe to take shelter from ...the extreme heat under the broad spreading cottonwoods along the main avenue of that place." Johnson established his "community" in what was called West Tempe, bounded on the north by 5th Street, on the south by 8th Street (University Dr), on the east by College Avenue and the west by the present day railroad tracks. By 1887, more than 300 members of Johnson's family had settled in Tempe.
- 1885 "Thieving 13th" or "Bloody 13th" Territorial Legislature (as it was called) authorizes a railroad through Tempe and the creation of the Normal School
- 1886 The *Salt River Valley News*, Tempe's first newspaper is published
- 1887 Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad opens through Tempe
Tempe's first land boom. It was reported that in less than a month lots went from \$10-15 up to \$75-\$100!
- 1891 Tempe's first disastrous flood
- 1892 The Sunset Telegraph & Telephone Company offered a limited telephone system. After holding elementary school classes in the rear of an adobe saloon between 6th & 7th on Mill, first grammar school is built — two story brick.
- 1894 Tempe incorporates. Fenn J. Hart becomes first mayor
- 1895 Great decade of drought begins
- c1896 Tempe's mule drawn trolley established
- 1899 Community-wide telephone service
May – Electricity generated by Dr. Alexander J. Chandler's Cross-Cut Canal from Mesa was provided by Tempe Light & Power Company.
- 1901 Tempe begins municipal trash collection. October – Municipal water supplied from a reservoir on the butte. Bucket-brigade, volunteer fire department established
- 1904 Prostitution and gambling made illegal
- 1905 After a decade of drought, Tempe experienced three major floods in March, April and November. The torrents carried away a steel bridge and two temporary bridges of the Phoenix & Eastern Railroad. The Maricopa & Phoenix Railway also lost a bridge.
- 1906 Enactment of Blue Laws that closed saloons on Sunday
- 1907 Ordinances passed prohibiting spitting on sidewalks, owners of chickens and pigeons could be fined for not keeping them properly caged.
- 1907 William Goodwin opens skating rink on the site of the current city hall.
- 1908 Tempe decides to open a high school. Until the completion of the school in 1909 on the current Tempe Center site, students, who wanted a high school education, had to attend the Normal School's preparatory school. While the high school was being built students attended classes above the *Busy Corner* grocery store at the SW corner of 5th & Mill
- 1909 Tempe gets concrete sidewalks and 24-hour phone service
- 1910 Recognizing the proliferation of the automobile, the Tempe Town Council passed an ordinance requiring automobiles to have both head & tail lights and that each vehicle be licensed by the town with its number plainly attached to the vehicle. Vehicles could travel no faster than 12 miles an hour in town except on Mill Avenue north of 8th Street (University Dr.) where ten miles an hour was the limit.
- 1911 After the Legislature's approval of funds to raise a levy in order to build a horse-drawn / wagon-automobile bridge across the Salt River at Tempe, construction on the span began in 1911 using prison labor.
- 1911 Installation of street lights. A second phone company came to town offering a direct connection to any phone in Phoenix. Tempe became the first town in Arizona to become dry — effectively shutting down the town's four bars who were paying an annual total of \$900 in town and county license fees. Former president Teddy Roosevelt speaks on the steps of "Old Main" at the Normal School.

- 1912 Tempe celebrates Statehood along with the rest of Arizona
- 1913 Tempe starts licensing dogs to control rabies
Ash Street bridge opens eliminating the need for a ferry after more than 40 years service across the Salt River. Tempe Egyptian Cotton Growers' Association formed
- 1914 3000 acres of cotton planted. After installing a ten-stand roller gin, the Tempe Cotton Exchange worked two shifts day and night, from late-September thru December, to process cotton, and seed for oil. the Normal School completes its tenth building on campus
- 1915 The 8-room, Tenth Street Grammar School opens
The first movie ever filmed in Tempe began shooting in December. Tempe was part of the locale for "The Yaqui." It employed 300 local Mexicans as "extras" at a dollar a day.
- 1919 Eighth Street (University Dr.) paving completed and work started on Mill Avenue
- 1951 Concrete silos built at the Hayden Flour Mill